

A Look at the History of Writing in Central Asia

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ABSTRACT

In this article, writing and the alphabet are one of the symbols that form the basis of this culture and civilization. All civilizations in the history of the world have their own writings. The alphabet is a system of symbols that can be understood.

KEYWORDS: *Urhun Enasoy, Kultegin, Afrosiyob, Aramaic, livingist, pictograph, Sumerian, Mixhat.*

It is well known that writing is a system of signs that serves the interactions between people, and today it is a written graph of speech. It is no secret that mankind has used various pictographs and hieroglyphs as interactions since the time of the primitive community, for example, from the pictographic symbols of ancient Egypt and China, which meant well water or solar heat. A record is a set of special characters adopted in a language. The inscription was discovered 5-6 thousand years ago in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China. Sumer (Mesopotamia) mil.avv. In the 4th millennium BC, a hieroglyphic inscription was discovered. Sumerian inscriptions are pictorial inscriptions, the idea of which is expressed in the form of a picture. However, not much can be expressed in words, and this was simplified, and the inscription was invented. There are more than 600 Mixhat inscriptions. This inscription was invented in Sumer in the 3rd millennium. Mesopotamian cities such as Ur, Babylon, and Assyria had libraries. The Mixhat script spread to Old Asia and later to European countries. As far as we know, the first inscriptions were pictorial inscriptions. People tried to express their thoughts on the basis of pictorial symbols. Today, pictorial inscriptions are found in different countries of the world. possible. To date, it has not been fully studied by humans. These inscriptions were silenced for thousands of years. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, interest in the study of antiquity grew, and after many years of silence, many ancient symbols and inscriptions began to appear. Symbolic notation was later replaced by ancient cuneiform. The cuneiform, which originated in ancient Asia, was widely used in Mesopotamia, the Persian Gulf, and adjacent areas. It should be noted that even though the Americas were discovered in the 15th century, the Hindu tribes there also have their own colorful scripts. . Ancient pictographic, hieroglyphic, cuneiform, and other inscriptions were first engraved on stone, temple walls, pottery, and leather. Below is a detailed description of such records. Later, the ancient Greek, Latin, and Aramaic scripts were based on the Phoenician alphabet. To date, many countries around the world have used different scripts, such as the Latin alphabet, the Cyrillic alphabet, and the Chinese, Japanese, Indian, and Arabic scripts. Writing and the alphabet are one of the foundations of culture and civilization. All civilizations in the history of the world have their own writings. The Arabic alphabet and the great calligraphers of the Muslim world, whose names are engraved in history, are still the hallmarks of the Muslim world. Imagine for a second you were transposed into the karmic driven world of Earl. Imagine for a second you were transposed into the karmic driven world of Earl. Archaeological, livingist, and numismatic scholars are also contributing to the study of ancient writings and alphabets. In today's fast-paced world, science and technology are in great demand. Even between the 11th and 14th centuries, typewriters were invented because of the great need for writing, and the inventions of that period are

the history of today's publishing house. The land of Turan, which has an ancient history, has a place in the history of world civilizations with its 3,000-year history. If we look at history, we can see that many alphabets and scripts have been used in the land of Turan to this day.

The first pictographic inscriptions are pictorial inscriptions found in pottery and jargon monuments of the Sopollitepa culture period in the south of Uzbekistan. Ahmadali Askarov divides the symbols found in Sopollitepa into 8 groups, but one of the main reasons why they have not yet been fully proven to be pictographic symbols is that they do not appear in sequence. Researchers have noted that these symbols are similar to the symbols of the Shahdad monument in Iranian culture. Although the pictographic symbols found in the Late Iron Age goose monuments are in sequence, they have not yet been found in a single goose monument and have not been found in a continuous form. It is written on the surface of an ancient kele, and some of the characters are similar to the Egyptian hieroglyphs. In the following period, a number of Aramaic inscriptions were created. The Aramaic script is a Western Som script based on the Phoenician alphabet, which has 22 letters and dates back to the ninth to eighth centuries BC. It is the official written language of the Asian states, and Aramaic is the ancient official written language of the Jewish, Arabic, Uyghur, Sogdian, and Mongol scripts. After the ancient Khorezmian, Sogdian, Bactrian, and Kushan scripts based on the Aramaic alphabet were conquered by the Central Asian Arabs, who also had their own scripts, these scripts began to decline from the level of communication. This written language belongs to the Turkic tribes and is also called runic or mystical scripts. When the Arabs conquered Mavarounnahr, it was ruled by the Western Turkic Khanate. This type of monument, known as runic or mysterious, is found in the ancient inscriptions of Afrosiab on the inscription of Bilga Khagan and in other monuments of this period. It is also known as the Urhun Enasoy inscription because it was found in the basins of the rivers. Radlov for the first time analyzes Kultegin's inscription and unravels its mystery. Ancient Turkic script is linked to Sogdian and Pahlavi scripts. consists of 38 letters. The Urhun Enasay script is divided into groups such as the Lena Bay, the Mongols, Central Asia, East Turkestan, and Eastern Europe. The Arabic alphabet, based on the Aramaic alphabet, which existed until the 4th century AD, consists of 28 letters and 12 lower and upper characters. The holy book of Islam, the Qur'an, is based on the Arabic alphabet. is one of the reasons for the spread of the Arabic alphabet and has been used in a number of countries since the 5th century AD. The reputation of the Arabic alphabet and the Arabic alphabet is very high in the world. After the Arab conquest, all government affairs, including scholars and saints, began to write in Arabic, and later an old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script was established. The old Uzbek script was founded in the 10th or 11th century and was in practice until 1929. The difference between the old Uzbek script and the Arabic script is the addition of 4 letters used for the Iranian and Turkic peoples, bringing the total number of letters to 32 coins. The members of the Chigatay Guru reformed the old Uzbek script from 1920 to 1921, removing unnecessary letters for the Uzbek language, and adding 6 vowels to the Alternative. Later, from 1929 to the present, the Latin alphabet was introduced 5 times with changes 1). 1929-1934 .2) .1934-1940. 3) .1993-1995 and 4) .1995. The Latin script, based on the ancient Western Greek script, dates back to the 7th century BC. It is used by the Latin tribes of the Italian peninsula. type is 26 letters. After the region was ruled by the Soviets in Central Asia, the Cyrillic alphabet was used in the 1940s and 1993s. The Cyrillic script is associated with the name of Cyrillic, one of the Christian Orthodox clergy. When the Cyrillic script was created, it consisted of a total of 24 letters, but now it has 32 characters. The Uzbek Cyrillic alphabet was used from 1940 to 1993. It consists of 35 letters and symbols. The Uzbek alphabet consists of 29 letters and a single syllable.

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